

## Prices and Prospects.

# Price of Furnace Coke Weakened; \$3.25 Minimum, Becoming Quotable Market

West Virginia By-Product  
Plant Takes Trade of Former  
Beehive Consumer.

## WORST IS BELIEVED PAST

Next Important Change Will be for  
the Better Now That Drastic Liqui-  
dation Has Come to an End; Little  
More Activity Shown in Pig Iron.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—The market price of furnace coke has weakened a trifle since last report, for \$3.25, formerly the minimum of the market. It is now the regular quotable market. There is little doubt that it is practically the bottom of the market, while there is considerable doubt whether it is the bottom of the market. Some consumers assert that they could buy it considerably less if they wished to buy at all.

The first tonnage of any considerable size that has gone at \$3.25 was some 5,000 tons, representing requirements for the second half of this month of Dover furnaces, at Dover, Ohio, operated by M. A. Hanna & Company, the seller being a merchant interest in the Old Basin, making very good coke.

The by-product coke interest at Fairmont, W. Va., has taken the trade of a merchant furnace on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh road, which lately has been buying Connellsville coke in moderate sized lots from time to time. No large quantity was bought and the price paid is not known, but it is understood that the price was materially below \$3.25 at times. There is no difference in freight rates. In some quarters there has been a disposition to take this sale as representative of the Connellsville market, but that position is obviously untenable since it is well known an understanding was reached that the Fairmont producer would furnish coke at \$4.50 than formerly, and the sales of coke is very light now. It does not require much demand to absorb the odds and ends.

Fondry coke is quotable at the old range of prices, but is somewhat easier within that range. A larger proportion of the total turnover is at \$4.50 than formerly, and the sales are \$5.00 represent only a small volume. These figures still represent the range of the market for standard foundry coke. Various 72-hour cokes are offered at less than \$4.50, these not being standard. Thus the market is quotable as follows:

Spot furnace ..... \$3.25  
Spot foundry ..... \$4.50 @ \$5.00

There is practically no inquiry for thirty quarter furnace coke. Only a few furnaces using purchased Connellsville coke are now running and some of these are not certain they will continue in operation.

While the coke market has shown no improvement in the past week and has indeed lost a little ground as to prices, there is not much change for the worse and there is probably less than was expected. It has now come to look as if nearly all the bad news as to coke is out and that the next important change will be one for the better. There was a situation that required liquidation and the liquidation has certainly been drastic, making it all the easier for prospects to begin improving decidedly, perhaps before the end of next month.

The Pittsburgh district coal market shows no particular change to the week. Operations in the district continue at around 20 per cent or a little above that. Prices are practically unchanged, regular Pittsburgh district steam mine-run being \$1.75 to \$2.00, with the average of the total turnover in the spot market around \$1.90. The larger lots tend to go at the higher figure and the small lots, sold by small mines, at the lower figures.

There has been a little more activity in the local pig iron market in the past fortnight than formerly, but only a few stray transactions of any size have occurred and there is no semblance to a real buying movement. Consumers are probably near the end of their liquidation of stocks but their consumption is much lighter than formerly.

Prices are quotable lower this week. Recently there were several sales of foundry iron by furnaces outside the valleys, for delivery at Pittsburgh, at prices well below the Valley

## COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Allegheny district) to principal points for shipment are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1923:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.11
Buffalo	2.24
Canton	2.22
Chicago	4.18
Cleveland	2.77
Columbus	2.77
Detroit	2.66
E. St. Louis	4.84
Elizabethtown	2.77
Harrisburg	1.90
Joliet	4.14
Louisville	4.15
Milwaukee	4.79
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	3.34
Pittsburgh	1.81
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.84
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.24
Reading	3.24
Richmond, Va. (E. & O.)	4.69
Richmond, Va. (P. & R.)	4.79
South Bethlehem	1.81
Swedeland, Pa.	1.81
Toledo, O.	4.24
Wheeling	2.24
Valley Forge	4.37

For Export:

From Connellsville district:	
Philadelphia (P. & O. B. ves-)	\$1.02
Baltimore (P. & O. B. ves-)	1.04
From Fairmont district:	
Philadelphia (P. & O. B. ves-)	3.33
Baltimore (P. & O. B. ves-)	3.33

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.75.

## EXACT STATUS OF STEEL BUYING NOT FULLY DETERMINED

Difference of View as to Comparison  
With the May Average of 96 Per  
Cent of Producing Capacity.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Review will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Testimony varies as to whether or not there has been an increase in the total volume of steel buying thus far this month, over the average of May, which was about 30 per cent of capacity. In a dull market an occasional large order, not typical of general conditions, may swell a total and make a misleading showing.

While there may be doubt as to the total tonnage of buying, the character of buying in such as to make an improved outlook. In many lines there is an increase in the number of orders, while there is also a wider range of sizes called for in individual orders. The indication of the actual orders is of buyers' stocks being depleted or having become ragged, and inquiry among buyers develops the same conclusion.

In some lines, notably merchant bars, a better feeling is seen among buyers, exemplified in a greater readiness to place orders for nearby requirements.

On a normal average basis for stocks of steel in the hands of buyers, liquidation could even now be said to be completed, but the policy of buyers is to put their stocks well below normal, and thus a little further liquidation is to occur.

## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION		WEEK ENDING JUNE 11, 1924.				WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1924.			
DISTRICT		Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville		18,217	4,368	10,518	30,880	18,217	5,182	15,035	47,000
Lower Connellsville		16,318	2,777	13,541	35,670	16,318	2,907	13,451	35,000
Totals		34,535	7,145	24,059	66,550	34,535	8,149	28,486	82,000
FURNACE OVENS									
Connellsville		14,936	3,571	11,365	30,300	14,936	4,439	10,497	50,000
Lower Connellsville		6,352	400	4,882	6,900	6,352	590	5,782	6,900
Totals		21,288	3,971	17,317	37,200	21,288	5,029	16,279	56,900
MERCHANT OVENS									
Connellsville		8,281	797	2,484	8,580	8,281	743	2,538	8,600
Lower Connellsville		9,066	2,377	7,546	20,470	9,066	2,377	7,580	25,100
Totals		17,347	3,174	10,078	29,050	17,347	3,120	10,127	33,700

## NO LEGISLATION ON COAL AT LAST SESSION CONGRESS

No Action Likely Next Winter,  
Judging From Present  
Indications.

## UNLESS DEMAND ARISES

Reviewing the recent session of Congress with respect to coal legislation, the Chicago Black Diamond says that the industry not only escaped regulation, but the situation is such that there is little to fear in connection with next winter's session. Contrary to the expectations of most observers, the recent session failed to result in anything whatever being done in the way of coal legislation. While a number of bills were introduced, not a single hearing was held by any committee on coal legislation and no action was taken by any committee or by either house on any bill. The House Committee on Mines and Metallurgy, toward the end of the session, held some hearings on mine safety conditions but not with the view to the immediate preparation of any legislation.

If hearings had been held on regulatory bills and if any bill had been reported from committee and reached the calendar of either house there might be some reason to fear the enactment of legislation next winter's session. The coming session, however, continues only from December 1 to March 4, when the 68th Congress comes to an end by constitutional limitation. The short session is always a busy one, with appropriation bills having the right of way and consideration being given only to measures of pressing importance. Unless a sudden and tremendous demand develops for coal legislation it would scarcely be possible to hold hearings before committees and have action taken by both houses in the three months of the session.

One reason why coal legislation is not likely to get far next winter is that the committees which would handle it, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, will be busy with other matters. These committees handle railroad legislation among other things. The agricultural and labor groups made a strong drive for amendments to the transportation act during the session just closed, and they failed to secure the enactment of legislation they advanced their bills to a point which will make them a live issue at the winter session. The House committee was in the midst of hearings looking to the amendment of the rate making section of the transportation act when Congress adjourned. These hearings will be continued at the winter session.

Congress is responsive to popular opinion to the extent that it will give consideration and take action in a surprisingly expeditious manner upon matters which are of acute public concern. Therefore, if there should be some sudden development in the coal industry which would arouse the interest of the general public it would be entirely possible for Congress to rush through legislation at the winter session. As matters now stand, however, the condition of the coal industry appears to be such that the public will have no occasion to become excited about its supply of coal. No labor disturbances are in prospect during the coming fall or winter and if transportation conditions are favorable, as appears likely, there seems little reason why coal legislation should give much concern to the industry the coming winter.

Adjustment of Congress did not affect the status of coal bills which were introduced during the recent session. The calendars are swept clean only every two years at the end of a Congress. This stage will be reached on March 4, 1925. In the following session all pending bills must be introduced anew. All bills which reached the calendar of either house during the recent session remain their status. No coal bills, however, reached the calendars.

Remaining in the hands of the committees are the various bills introduced during the past session. The House Committee on Interstate and

## COMPERS DEFERS SUPPORT OF PLAN FOR CONSCRIPTION

Of Wealth and Man-Power in  
War Until Shown How it  
Will Operate.

## STUDY QUESTION FIRST

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(United Press).—Organized labor wants to be "shown" about the proposed universal conscription of wealth and man-power in time of war.

Not throwing cold water on the scheme which has as its aim the elimination of profiteering, slackening, and other abuses of the late war, it nevertheless wants to hear more of how it is expected to work before getting behind it.

Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor today said:

"In theory universal conscription of wealth and man-power is correct. It is right that the government should take wealth as well as men.

But I am unwilling at this time to be dogmatic on any of the other. I realize that not every theory can be applied in this world of human fallibility."

Compers said that it appeared to him as a problem for the most profound study, not one on which hasty judgment, based on altruistic desire, should be formed and set down.

Profiteering in war.

"Surely we must be spared all profiteering in the next war. If there is a next war," Compers said, "we must be spared the hideousness of individuals, preying upon each other or upon the government.

"I should like to be certain that universal conscription will accomplish this and that it will not be a means of destroying our economy and running our standards of life and work after the war."

"We must have a cure for such crimes as were committed in the World War, but in doing that we must be certain that we do not prepare for ourselves a worse evil.

"Universal conscription might dampen the ardor for war. But even that is not sure. We do not go stalking about the world seeking war and it is quite probable that our resistance against attack, would be as fitted with ardor in the case as in the other.

"I think the great spontaneous outburst of resentment against the sinking of the Lusitania was in no way increased by any expectation of personal gain. Profiteering came as a development, largely. It did not get into the war."

"Advocates of conscription leave many loose ends in their arguments. First, I have not yet seen a satisfactory definition of wealth. Does it mean factories and raw materials and railroads? Or does it mean all wealth? Does it mean the \$1,000 savings bank account of the wage earner? Does it mean all credit? There must be a definition of wealth.

"And what of the after-war period? What guarantees can there be of restoration of standards when the soldier-standard is removed? For the duration of the war, we should completely abolish democracy, down to the last vestige. We should substitute the most complete and absolute autocracy. Could democracy and our present system of private ownership be destroyed and then replaced? Or would autocracy survive with all of its powers and ramifications? These are things to think about."

Compers suggested that a commission, composed of men from all walks of life representing all forms of human effort, give study to this question.

## Picketing Is Not a Conspiracy to Restrain Interstate Commerce

In the case of the Herbert & Meisel Truck Company against the United Leather Workers Union, in which it had been contended that "picketing" during a strike was a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce, the United States Supreme Court, citing the Corning case, has today ruled that there is no conspiracy in cutting down of manufacture or production is not a direct restraint of commerce.

"The limitation of interstate commerce by the illegal or tortious prevention of its manufacture is an indirect or remote obstruction to that commerce. It is only when the intent or the necessary effect upon such commerce in the article is to enable those who intentionally diminish its production to monopolize its supply or to control its price or to discriminate as between its would-be purchasers, that such unlawful limitation of its manufacture can be said directly to burden interstate commerce."

## Exports of British Coal Show Decline; U. S. Shipments Gain

British exports of coal during the first four months of the present year, amounting to 30,768,891 tons, were considerably less than during the corresponding period of last year, but greater than the first four months of 1922. Exports during April were less than during any one of the three previous months of 1924.

While the British export trade has decreased, the United States shipments of bituminous coal overseas are considerably larger than during any one of the previous months, being over 100,000 tons larger than in March. The total exports of bituminous coal from the United States were less than during any one of the previous months of 1924, owing to decreased shipments to Canada.

## Less Iron Going Out of Alabama

Not more than 25 per cent of the merchant pig iron being manufactured in Alabama is now leaving this state and a very small percentage of the non-merchant iron. Local millers during the last decade have increased steadily, more rapidly in the last five years.

## Coke Production in Belgium

The tonnage of coke produced in Belgium in April was 355,300 metric tons or 31 per cent less than in March.

## Production and Output.

# Another Cut at Furnace Ovens Brings Production Nearer Low Tide in 1922

Merchants Gain Slightly to  
Even Up, Not to Supply  
Increased Demand.

## LEADERS OF THE REGION

For the First Time Since the Sym-  
phy Strike in 1921; Frick Company  
Blows Out 1,000 More Ovens, Banks  
880; More Going Out this Week.

The continued curtailment of production by the furnace oven operations is steadily driving the regional total to a closer approach to the low tide mark during the depression of 1922. With an additional 7,160 tons clipped off last week the combined output of both districts in the two districts dropped to 75,530 tons, being another of the 13 consecutive reductions which have taken place beginning with the week ended March 22. Except for the fact that the merchant operators found it necessary to augment their production the downward plunge would have been still greater. Having during the preceding week, come quite near to the point where a halt in or modification of the restriction program might be desirable, the merchants last week made a step forward by increasing output by 2,440 tons. This advanced their quota to 39,230 tons, or almost 3,000 tons greater than the furnace production. This is noteworthy in paving the way for the next week.

## HEARING ON EXTENSION ELECTRICAL FACILITIES IN THE RURAL SECTIONS

Steps toward the extension of electric facilities in the rural sections of the state, in furtherance of Governor Packer's glass power project, were taken by the Public Service Commission last week with the announcement of an inquiry having as its object the establishment of "of reasonable and proper standards for rural electric service and facilities." The commission fixed July as the date for a hearing at which all electric power companies and others interested may appear.

The commission directed that the investigation deal "broadly with all pertinent and relevant matters, with the view that by appropriate order, or orders thereafter to be made, the fullest practicable simplification and standardization of rural electric facilities and service reasonably be secured for the public shall be secured to them." The commission's order directing the inquiry was the result of action by Chairman W. D. B. Ainsworth of the commission, a member of the giant power utility board.

Besides electric utility companies, farmers' organizations and other rural bodies will be notified of the hearing at which it is proposed to discuss methods of wider utilization of available power through the interchange of facilities and use of poles and equipment.

## May Make Mining Laws of West Va. Much More Severe

R. M. Lambie, chief of the West Virginia Department of Mines at the suggestion of Governor Morgan, will call a series of divisional meetings in West Virginia for the purpose of receiving suggestions to make more stringent mining laws. The recent Benwood disaster has developed sentiment for sterner laws and possibly the elimination of the open-cave lamp.

The first meeting will be held in Elkins June 19. Later meetings will be held in Wheeling, Charleston, Beckley and Logan. Suggestions will be noted and considered at a general meeting to be held in Charleston, when a coal operator, miner and mining official will represent each soft coal producing district of the state.

## More Locomotives In Need of Repairs

Locomotive in need of repair on May 16 totaled 11,888 or 18.4 per cent of the number on line, according to reports to the

This was an increase of 426 locomotives compared with the number in need of repair on May 1st, at which time there were 11,460 or 17.8 per cent.

## Coal Stocks 50,000,000 Tons

Authorities believe the stocks of bituminous coal now on hand do not total more than 50,000,000 tons. The trade is of opinion that, when the stocks are reduced to 25,000,000 tons new buying will commence in good volume, 20,000,000 tons on hand is considered the famine point.

been the first time the merchants have assumed the leadership in production since the early summer of 1921. When the sympathetic strike of the coke workers brought enforced idleness to all except three to six per cent of the furnace ovens.

The gain in merchant production last week was not in response to any enlargement of demand, as might appear from the face of the returns. Rather, it was a kind of evening up, the effect of the drastic and long continued reduction having been somewhat more severe in some instances than was anticipated or as conditions actually warranted. This somewhat occurs when there prevails a tendency toward a change in the trade situation and has been found to apply to both restriction and increase of production, the difficulty being to keep precise step with the changes, down or up, as may be the direction of movement.

There is not much, if anything, in the present situation to give assurance that the merchant operators will have need to further augment production, or even keep it at last week's rate. In fact, the probabilities are that a slight recession will be a development of this week. The dullness in the trade and the softening tendencies in prices and market quotations, and certainly, offer no encouragement to tempt fate by making more coke than can be absorbed as rapidly as produced.

Thus far there are no apparent indications that the furnace operators will change their practice of the last few weeks, which has been to lessen output by means blowing out and banking ovens and running on short time schedules. Last week the H. C. Frick Coke Company added 1,000 ovens to the idle list and banked 880 for the entire week. Full time was made at four, four days at six and two days at one plant, making the average about 4.5 days at the 11 plants which remain in operation. The blowing out of 190 ovens at the Colonial No. 4 plant leaves this company without any going coking operations in the Lower Connellsville district, a condition unprecedented in the history of the company except during the strike of 1921. The coal loading plants alone are being kept active. More ovens are being blown out by the Frick company in the Connellsville district this week.

The comparative activity of the two districts in the two districts is shown in the following tables:

Plant	Available	Operating
Connellsville	18,217	18,217
Lower Connellsville	16,318	16,318
Totals	34,535	34,535

The single active furnace oven plant in the Lower Connellsville district is Alicia, 400 ovens, of the Pittsburgh steel interests which has been maintaining a full time schedule unaffected by the depression.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, June 13, was 75,530 tons, divided between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 39,230, a decrease of 7,820 tons; Lower Connellsville district, 36,300, a decrease of 670 tons, or a net decrease of 7,150 tons, as compared with a total decrease of 5,150 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnaces, 36,300, a loss of 9,600 tons; merchant, 39,230, a gain of 2,440 tons, as compared with losses of 5,100 and 50 tons respectively during the week ended June 7.

The increase of 1,000 in the number of ovens in blast is the difference between 1,000 blown out at furnace and a net gain of 51 at merchant plants. The changes at the latter included 100 out at Mt. Braddock, 60 in at Oliver No. 1, 80 in at Oliver No. 3 and 24 resumed at Ferguson.

Production by the merchant and furnace interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1923 is shown herewith:

Week	Merch.	Furn.	Total	1923
Jan. 5	75,530	122,200	197,730	197,730
Jan. 12	78,850	132,200	211,050	211,050
Jan. 19	81,410	123,100	204,510	204,510
Jan. 26	79,550	128,500	208,050	208,050
Feb. 2	82,800	124,800	207,600	207,600
Feb. 9	85,000	135,000	220,000	220,000
Feb. 16	86,200	138,000	224,200	224,200
Feb. 23	85,300	138,900	224,200	224,200
Mar. 1	85,400	148,800	234,200	234,200
Mar. 8	82,950	150,100	233,050	233,050
Mar. 15	88,250	160,000	248,250	248,250
Mar. 22	85,940	152,100	238,040	238,040
Mar. 29	76,700	141,200	217,900	217,900
Apr. 5	61,440	148,700	210,140	210,140
Apr. 12	64,140	137,300	201,440	201,440
Apr. 19	65,420	122,200	187,620	187,620
Apr. 26	57,850	111,500	169,350	169,350
May 3	52,000	88,100	140,100	140,100
May 10	48,300	78,900	127,200	127,200
May 17	38,400	73,800	112,200	112,200
May 24	37,500	69,200	106,700	106,700
May 31	36,810	51,000	87,810	87,810
June 7	37,790	43,000	80,790	80,790
June 14	39,230	36,300	75,530	75,530
1923 to Date	.....	.....	6,806,210	6,806,210
1924 to Date	.....	.....	4,347,010	4,347,010
Difference from 1923	.....	.....	2,459,200	2,459,200

## GAS HAS PASSED, OIL IS NEARING PEAK AS COMPETITOR OF COAL

Is Deduction From Future Trends in the Bituminous Industry.

### OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

One of the most disturbing factors in the general business situation during the past few years has been the instability of trend in the bituminous coal industry, says Newell G. Alford in the National Coal Mining News.

Production has been irregular since the beginning of the 1920-21 depression. Prices have been for the most part declining since the three months, output has registered new low levels, prices have weakened further, tens of thousands of miners have found their means of livelihood cut off, profits have either disappeared, or have declined to the narrowest margin.

New commitments in coal company securities have therewith been offering the minimum of attraction, and those who already hold investments based on coal properties have been becoming discouraged. The natural queries that arise run: What is the near and long-term outlook? Is depression in this great basic industry to be chronic? Are profits to continue sub-normal for any extended period of time? Has production reached the end of its period of growth?

Gas production, it is estimated, reached its peak in 1930 and has already entered upon a long downward swing. By 1940, annual consumption will amount to say 450 billion cubic feet, or about 12 per cent of the 1930 total.

Fuel oil consumption in competition with coal will reach its peak during the present year, in all probability, or at latest during 1935, and will then begin to decline.

By 1940, fuel oil consumption in competition with coal will be back approximately at zero. Whereas the total gas and fuel oil consumed today are taking the place of about 120 million tons of coal, they will in 1940 be taking the place of not much more than 20 million tons.

Oil production processes are developed that can triple the extraction of gasoline from fuel oil at relatively small increased cost to refiners, only the added cost preventing their present use; the supply of available fuel oil will diminish with the certain enormous increase in the use of gasoline by automobiles. While the shallower fields near exhaustion, the cost of sinking and operating deeper wells will increase and sooner or later the United States Navy will discount its future need for conservation of fuel oil and secure legislation restricting its use to government purposes. With these factors affecting oil production and consumption, it is believed the demand for coal and its consequent increased production, due to the diminished supply and higher price of oil, will rise at least as rapidly as it declined.

Taking the factor of steadily decreasing consumption of coal substitutes into consideration, the next step is the actual estimate of the country's coal requirements, as suggested by the past production trend, the probable future growth in the country's population and therewith the growth in its power and heat requirements, etc.

It will be noted that during recent years, the curve has tended to flatten—a phenomenon doubtless due in large measure to the steadily increasing competition of fuel oil.

But by 1935, these curves should begin to again rise more rapidly.

By 1930, according to these estimates, annual consumption of bituminous will be running 46 per cent ahead of the actual annual average production for the period 1921-23.

By 1935, it will be running 62 per cent ahead of the 1921-23 annual average.

By 1940 it will be running 77 per cent ahead of the 1921-23 average, and by 1950, fully 100 per cent ahead.

Increases in synthetic consumption after the year 1935 is expected.

In projecting production or consumption curves into the long-term future, no engineer or statistician claims infallibility for his studies, even though they may have been made with extreme care and after much research. A margin of error—its degree dependent upon the development of factors which cannot be scientifically calculated—is assumed to exist, and is taken for granted.

But even allowing for a rather wide possible margin of error, the study here under consideration appeals to us as being of considerable importance to those individuals and to those business concerns that are either directly or indirectly interested in the profits of bituminous coal properties.

It is generally estimated that the present capacity of the coal mines in this country that have already been developed is some 50 per cent greater than the country's current needs. If these calculations are to be accepted, or significant (as we believe they should be) this margin of surplus capacity will have been cancelled in, say, seven or eight years.

In its long-run aspects—say over the next two decades—we think the coal situation in this country is bright.

The past three or four years appear to have occasioned some "agreements" that have been unduly magnified, in view of the long-term situation for an increasingly rapid growth in the volume of consumption.

We advise those who are interested in coal properties—especially in properties which lie in non-union fields—not to sacrifice their holdings at this time. In view of the present generally depressed condition of the industry and of the probable future trend, we believe, that new commitments in strategically situated coal properties are worthy of the most careful consideration.

## Bandits Board Street Car and Get \$28,000 Pay

INDIANA, Pa., June 17.—Five men today held up an Indiana Street Railway Company car about six miles from here and robbed Alec Caldwell, a paymaster of the Russell Coal Company of \$28,000.

The five bandits boarded the car at Risser Station, and after riding for about a mile suddenly drew pistols. While three of the men covered the eight passengers and the motorman and conductor, the other two subdued Caldwell and George Askey, a coal company guard.

The bandits escaped into the woods closely pursued by deputy sheriffs.

## JOSEPH L. LUCE DIES SUDDENLY IN WEST VIRGINIA

Joseph Luce, well-known coal mine operator, residing at Belle Vernon, died Thursday evening at 5 o'clock at Manington, W. Va., while transacting business. He died of heart trouble. Mr. Luce was 63 years of age. He was a former resident of Perryopolis, being born there and residing until two years ago. Besides being a coal operator for himself, Mr. Luce was a superintendent in a West Virginia mine for a number of years. He was a member of the Christian Church. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Claude C. of Youngstown, Ohio, and Raymond of Washington, D. C.; one daughter, Mrs. Mary Davis of Belle Vernon; three brothers, J. D. of Monaca, W. V. of Belle Vernon and Robert of Lake Beach, Cal.; one sister, Mrs. Victoria Whitsett of Mount Ida, Ark.

## WATCHMAN STRUCK BY TRAIN AND DIES ON WAY TO HOSPITAL

Milton R. McClain, of Smithton, out watchman for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad was struck by a Pittsburgh & Lake Erie train this morning about 7:30 o'clock and died while on his way to the Connellsville State Hospital.

The body was removed to the J. E. Sims Funeral Home and prepared for burial.

McClain was on duty when the accident occurred.

## Supreme Court Ruling on Car Distribution

The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, regarding the distribution of cars among soft coal mines located on two or more railroads has been approved by the United States Supreme Court.

The New River and other companies operating bituminous coal mines in West Virginia, succeeded in the lower federal courts in having annulled the order of the commission which applied to mines located on two or more railroads, a rule with regard to car distribution different from that applying to mines reached by only one railroad.

While the decision is of no immediate importance because of the present surplus of cars, in times of car shortage it will limit the supply of mines served by two or more roads to 100 per cent of their rated capacity, instead of permitting them to have 150 per cent as at present.

## Local Division of B. & O. to Receive Loving Cup Awards

On Wednesday evening, June 13, the loving cups won by the employees of the Connellsville Division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the recent safety campaign, conducted all over the system, will be presented.

A program will be held at the State Armory, beginning at 8 o'clock. Following the presentation of the loving cups there will be dancing, music, and other entertainment. One loving cup is that awarded to the division winning in the Eastern Group of lines and the other is that for the entire system. The Connellsville Division won both.

The committee in charge of the affair includes Superintendent G. W. Martin, H. R. Gibson, J. L. Lowmyer and Charles V. Payne.

## Safety Rally at West Penn Offices

A safety meeting and N. E. L. A. rally was held at the West Penn office Tuesday in the form of an 11:30 o'clock dinner. One hundred employees, including all those of the Connellsville office, guests from the laboratory, shops, stores and automobile departments were present. Dinner was served in the drafting room.

Following the dinner a short program was carried out. H. F. Webb, safety director of the West Penn, spoke on "safety first" and W. J. Edwards, also of Pittsburgh, spoke on the N. E. L. A. The program was concluded by a short discussion of "first aid" by H. W. McRobbie of the Connellsville office. W. S. Anderson presided.

Even in its short-run aspects, the coal industry outlook is not so dark as it may currently appear. Within two or three months a significant upturn in production is inevitable, and a significant upturn in prices and profits is quite possible.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 14, 1934.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.				
182	...	Beatty	Mc. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
183	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Greensburg
184	...	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
185	...	Clare	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
186	...	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Connellsville
187	...	Feston	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Greenville
188	...	Fort Hill	Corrado Coal Co.	New York
189	...	Glucose	Glucose Coke Co.	Uniontown
190	...	Grace	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Greensburg
191	...	H. H. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
192	...	Mc. Pleasant	Mc. Pleasant Coke Co.	Connellsville
193	...	Mc. Pleasant	Mc. Pleasant Coke Co.	Connellsville
194	...	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
195	...	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
196	...	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
197	...	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
198	...	Paul	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
199	...	Peerless	Maehoning Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	...	Peerless	Maehoning Coal & Coke Co.	New York
201	...	Thomas	Whitel Coal Co.	Uniontown
202	...	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,881	751			
FURNACE OVENS.				
260	...	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
261	...	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
262	...	Alverson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
263	...	Bltnar	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
264	...	Brinkertinn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
265	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
266	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
267	...	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
268	...	Confidential 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
269	...	Confidential 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
270	...	Confidential 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
271	...	Cresland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
272	...	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
273	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
274	...	Hucla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
275	...	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
276	...	Hoastetter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
277	...	Hoastetter	Hoastetter-Cutler Coke Co.	Pittsburg
278	...	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
279	...	Leasburg	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
280	...	Leasburg	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
281	...	Leasburg 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
282	373	Leasburg 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
283	...	Leasburg 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
284	...	Lemon	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
285	...	Lemon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
286	...	Lemon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
287	...	Madamach	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
288	...	Mazur	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
289	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
290	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
291	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
292	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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302	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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306	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
307	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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310	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
311	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
312	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
313	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
314	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
315	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
316	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
317	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
318	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
319	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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322	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
323	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
324	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
325	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
326	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
327	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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329	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
330	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
331	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
332	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
333	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
334	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
335	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
336	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
337	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
338	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
339	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
340	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
341	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
342	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
343	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
344	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
345	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
346	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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351	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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355	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
356	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
357	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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363	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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369	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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371	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
372	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
373	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
374	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
375	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
376	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
377	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
378	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
379	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
380	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
381	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
382	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
383	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg



## McDONALD FAILS TO SOLVE BIG LABOR PROBLEM IN ENGLAND

Probabilities Party Will Lose Rather Than Gain in Next Election.

### UNEMPLOYMENT IS ISSUE

(By J. W. T. MASON)

(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
NEW YORK, June 18.—The British Labor government has failed to improve the position of labor and has demonstrated that it cannot make any unique contribution to national wellbeing by using the methods of the older parties.

Only by the adoption of socialism in the form of government ownership and a capital levy on property can the laborites justify themselves in the future and to carry out so radical a program they must wait until they have obtained a clear majority in parliament.

No indication exists that the Labor party will be successful at the next general election, which is now not far off. The MacDonald ministry has gained no prestige with its own followers in the country; but, on the contrary has created an impression that the responsibilities of office have tended to make the ministers more conservative than they can justify.

**Unemployment The Issue**  
There has been very little decline in unemployment under the Labor government. The laborites have failed to find any new solution to this problem which is the most pressing confronting Great Britain. The older parties long ago reached the conclusion that the only solution is in the increase of foreign trade, which in turn depends on settlement of international troubles all around. Great Britain cannot compel such a settlement and so unemployment continues.

The laborites have had to accept this finding as their own, and have been no more successful in international adjustments than were their predecessors. Especially the Labor government's negotiations with Russia have been disappointing. The communists in Moscow are not in sympathy with the British ministry, holding the laborites to be traitors to the cause of the working man. Labor expects to adopt the communistic cause as it is understood in Russia. The negotiations in London have hinged over the ability of Russia to raise a loan in the British money market. British financiers are reluctant to offer money to Russia without adequate guarantees which have not been forthcoming. So, the hopes of the MacDonald ministry that trade could be reopened on a large scale with Russia and that unemployment would fall have not been realized.

**Slack Housing Aid**  
This effort to make the landlord give house rent free has been abandoned and in its stead a new plan for erection of inexpensive houses with state aid has been adopted. The most serious criticism of the Labor government has not come from the conservative and liberal opposition, but from the radicals within the ranks of Labor. Especially severe has been the attitude toward the MacDonaldites of the Clyde group. The bitterness engendered in this quarter has been due to the inability of the Labor ministry to improve the housing conditions in Glasgow where Clyde workers live in slums as bad as any in Europe.

The course steered by the Laborites between Clyde radicals and the middle class liberals and conservatives has been too placid to be pleasant for the workers. Criticism is being raised that there are too many intellectuals in the labor movement, with only an impersonal interest in reform. It is probable that the result of the MacDonald ministry's experiments will be to dump the intellectuals overboard and to get down to real principles of reform with workingmen in full charge. This will probably mean losing the next election, but winning the one to follow after.

## FORMER RESIDENT SOUNDS CALL TO COME TO INDIANA

"Come and take up a few thousand acres before the natives get wise to their land," is the call of U. W. Wellington of Booneville, Ind., formerly a resident of Connelville, in a letter to The Courier. The letter reads:

"I have been reading The Courier over 40 years and I am still reading it. I would like to have you publish this in your paper. I lived in Fayette county over 45 years and then I bought a small coal farm in southern Indiana and moved here April 1, 1921. I think this is coming the richest country we have. There are five seams of coal. The top seam can be worked by striping. The clay you take off the top makes the best red brick in the state. The fire-clay under the coal makes the best of fire-brick. We have oil and gas here and I have found iron on my farm.

"Now people of old Fayette county, take up and come out and take up a few thousand acres of this land before the natives get wise to their land. I am selling cheap now."

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

## Trumbull Cliffs Oven Plant Completed

The new by-product coke plant of the Trumbull Cliffs Company near Warren, Ohio, which cost approximately \$3,000,000 is almost completed and ovens will receive their first warming up this month. The plant is modern and will furnish coke for the 600-ton blast furnace of the Trumbull Cliffs Company. Part of the gas and other by-products is to be used in the Trumbull Steel plant.

Trumbull Cliffs furnace is being refined and it is possible that both furnace and coke plant will start production about July 1.

## MINING MEN MEET TO HEAR TALKS ON SAFETY MEASURES

"Rock Dusting" Chief Topic of Discussion Before Association.

### ANOTHER MEETING JULY

Contains Promise of Republican Party to Restore Agriculture-Industry Balance; Revision of Taxation Urged; Law Enforcement Pledged.

About 100 mine superintendents and other operating officials of coal and coke companies attended a meeting of the Fayette-Greene Coal Producers Association at the Summit Hotel Wednesday night to hear discussions of topics relating to greater safety in mining.

"Rock Dusting" was the principal topic, the discussion of which was led by Captain Edward Stedie, supervisor of the mine extension courses of Carnegie Institute of Technology. A. C. Fieldner of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines also spoke on the same subject. Detailed descriptions of the development of rock dusting in Europe and America as a means of preventing coal dust explosions were cited by the speakers, together with a discussion of means of application, cost and efficacy. Mine inspectors Edward E. Glend of Masontown and Richard Malone of Uniontown participated in the discussion.

Edward H. Coke, general superintendent of the Snowden Coke Company and F. W. Newhall of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, related their experience with coal loading machines of various types. Clyde Elkins of Connelville, insurance inspector, spoke briefly on the progress of mine safety, taking occasion to remark that the mine of a member of the association has the lowest insurance rating in the state.

M. D. Cooper of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company drew attention to the next meeting of the Coal Mining Institute of America, urging large attendance. President G. Earl Areford introduced William F. Price, assistant general superintendent of the Buckeye Coal Company, as presiding officer, in which capacity he served most acceptably to the persons in attendance.

The meeting was arranged by the association's committee on mining methods, machinery and power, the members of which are: John Danahy of the Penn-Pitt Coal Company; E. B. Winning of the Republic Iron & Steel Company; John A. Malady of the Hillman Coal & Coke Company; Frank Crow of the Puritan Coal Company; John Forsythe of the Buckeye Coal Company; and H. R. Sackett of the Sackett Coal & Coke Company.

President Areford announced that the next meeting of the association will be held at the Summit hotel in July at which it is hoped to have at least 400 mining men in attendance to hear addresses by leaders in the industry.

## HEALTH CENTER WILL OPEN JUNE 19 AT TROTTER

A well baby health center is being organized at Trotter by the Fayette County Red Cross. The community house will be used. The first clinic will be held Thursday afternoon, June 19, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Others will be each Thursday at the same hours during the summer months. Dr. R. S. McKee of Connelville will be in charge, assisted by Misses Elizabeth Harper and Mary Shaffer, Red Cross nurses.

The clinic is for all children up to six years of age. They will be examined, measured and weighed. There is no charge in connection with any of the clinic services. Since this service is free and because there is a great need for such a clinic during the hot summer months, it is expected by the Fayette County Red Cross that many mothers at Trotter and vicinity will take advantage of it. By taking their children to the health center regularly, they will be taking proper precautions toward the prevention of many of the summer complaints of young children.

**Made Western Sales Agents.**  
The Bixler Coal & Coke Co. has been appointed western sales agents for the Piedmont & Georgia's Creek Coal Company's Washington No. 5 mine and the R. J. Ross Coal Mines, Inc. These mines are located in the George's Creek district in Maryland.

**Patrick Mullen Home.**  
Patrick Mullen of Leeknane, mine inspector for the H. C. Frick Coke Company, sailed on June 7 from Liverpool, England, for home. Mr. Mullen left Leeknane on April 22 for a visit to several of the large mining operations of Great Britain.

## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 14, 1924.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
40	40	Adash	Weston-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
238	150	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
256	150	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
242	30	American	H. G. Houston, Receiver	Pittsburg
240	60	American 2	J. G. Houston, Receiver	Pittsburg
60	60	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	40	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
257	112	Crystal	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	230	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	60	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	60	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
152	60	Eleanor	Stern Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
110	60	Emerson	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
31	60	Foster	Old Connelville Coke Co.	Smithfield
120	41	Freedom	Republic Coal & Coke Co.	Connelville
110	60	Gentle	Aetna-Cville Coke Co.	Connelville
58	60	Gentle	Gentle Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	60	Griffin No. 1	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
198	146	Griffin No. 2	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	60	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
45	60	Hill Top	E. Connelville Coke Co.	Connelville
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	260	Hustead	Hustead-Coke C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
260	260	Imbelle	Hecia Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	60	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	60	Kent	Kent Connelville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	60	Labelle	American Conn. Fuel Co.	Labelle
200	84	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	60	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mc. Pleasant
309	60	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
40	40	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	60	Low Phos	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	60	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Connelville
84	60	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	60	Mc. Hope	Snowden Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	60	Old Home	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Uniontown
202	202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	60	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	60	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
104	60	Puritan No. 6	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	60	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
255	60	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
30	60	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
30	60	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
378	200	Searight	Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Summit	Fayette Coke Co.	Pittsburg
310	220	Stirling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	100	Thompson 2	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
820	304	Tower Hill 1	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
394	400	Tower Hill 2	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
42	60	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
500	64	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
500	30	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
40	60	Winners	Winners Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
35	60	Yukon	Wynel Coke Co.	Uniontown

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
400	400	Allen	Monahan Coal & Coke Co.	Allea, Pa. Co.
100	60	Bridgeton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
456	60	Burlington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	60	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
154	60	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
234	60	Doyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	60	Deerth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	60	Easton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
409	60	Easton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	60	Genova	McKendry Coal Co.	Leontia, Ohio
482	60	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
518	60	Leontia	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	60	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, Ohio
30	60	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
450	60	Oldham	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	60	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
730	60	Rocco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	60	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg

## John T. Hoover Arraigned Before Judge Reppert for Liquor Statute Violations

Four Counts Are Returned by Grand Jury Against Wealthy Uniontown Man.

### CASE TO BE HARD FOUGHT

Murder Trial Precautions Taken in Selection of Jury, Which Will Be Kept Confined During Progress of Case; 2,492 Cases Whisky Involved.

The most important liquor case yet to be called to trial in Fayette county was opened this morning in Uniontown when John T. Hoover, wealthy citizen of the county, was arraigned before Judge E. E. Reppert on four counts—selling liquor, offering it for sale, bartering and general violation of the liquor laws.

An indication of how hard-fought the case will be was the insistence by the Commonwealth that jurors be selected with the care observed in a murder case. The court was asked to have the jurors' names called by the court instead of by the court clerk and also that the jury be locked up at the close of the day, as in a murder case.

Of the first 12 called for examination as jurors but two were accepted. At noon, however, eight of the 12 necessary to fill the box were in. They were Mrs. Margaret P. Wilson of Uniontown, Grover Stillman of North Union township, Harry Snyder of North Union township, Mrs. Emma McGarrity of Dunbar township, John W. Newcomer of South Union township, George Stillwagon of Redstone township, Richard Lowe of Franklin township and Elmer Leeper of Perry township.

The charge against Hoover was brought by former Assistant County Detective William Thomas. Twenty-four hundred fifty-two cases of real whisky are involved. On July 19, 1922, officers seized 330 cases being transported in a truck along a highway near Uniontown. Only July 22 a warrant was served on Hoover and government agents seized 2,122 cases at Hoover's warehouse and in September removed it to the Overholt distillery at Broad Ford. It is alleged that the 330 cases first seized had been sold at \$32.50 a case for a total of \$10,350.

After the Commonwealth had rested its case Tuesday afternoon, Tom Stewart withdrew his plea of not guilty of the murder of William Johnson, colored, of Grays Landing, and entered one of guilty. Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen, on the evidence presented, adjudged the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced him to serve not less than one nor more than two years in the Western Penitentiary. A suit was filed before Prothono-

W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARAH JAMES R. CRAY

## PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connelville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

## PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

—Selling Agents—

Standard Connelville Low Phosphorus Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 508 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

## CIVIL ENGINEERS ARE IN SESSION IN PASADENA, CALIF.

54th Annual Convention Has a Program of Many Notable Features.

### IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS

PASADENA, June 18 (United Press).—The engineers are in town, to ponder the problems and enjoy the diversions of their 54th annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which opened here today and will end June 21.

About 700 delegates and guests from all parts of the country were present this morning when Franklin Thomas, president of the Los Angeles section, called the first session to order. Hiram W. Wadsworth, chairman of the Pasadena board of city directors, delivered the address of welcome.

President C. E. Grunsky of the society responded to the greeting and then delivered his annual address. His speech, while it was addressed to a technical assembly, was universal in scope. It dealt with the engineer and his problems and his responsibility to the community and nation.

One of the notable programs of the convention will take place tomorrow. It will be devoted to the important Colorado river problem in a formal paper to be presented by Col. William Kelly, engineer corps, U. S. A., and chief engineer of the Federal Power Commission.

A discussion of that important issue will be opened by E. C. LaRue, hydraulic engineer of the United States Geological Survey. He will also show moving pictures made by him during his recent trip down the Colorado river.

The sanitary engineering diversion will hold the first session to hear a paper by Robert V. Orleson, city manager of South Pasadena. An important paper on the sanitation of the Los Angeles metropolitan district will be read by Willis T. Knowlton, engineer of sewers for Los Angeles, to be followed by a discussion participated in by George T. Hammon of Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. G. Hyde, professor of sanitary engineering at the University of California, and W. W. Horner, chief engineer of sewers and paving, St. Louis.

Royal W. Sorenson, professor of electrical engineering, California Institute of Technology, will present a paper before the Power Division on "Million-Volt Transformer in Relation to Power Transmission," and his discussion will be opened by Harold Michener, transmission engineer of the Southern California Edison Company.

The third simultaneous technical session for tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, is that of the Highway Division. The other two sections to meet are the City Planning Division, with George A. Damon, consulting engineer and city planner, reading a paper on "The Influence of the Automobile on Regional Transportation Planning," and the Irrigation Division.

Following these technical meetings, the engineers and their guests will visit the Thomas H. Ince Studio at Culver City. The guests will be entertained by motion picture stars and will view the process of making motion pictures.

On Friday, the steamer Avalon will take the delegates to Catalina Island, where luncheon will be served at the Saint Catherine Hotel. A buffet dinner after the return will be at the California Yacht Club in Los Angeles Harbor.

The Tri-City Sewage Disposal plant and farm will be inspected Saturday morning and then will follow a trip to Hyperion, the site of the Los Angeles outfall sewer screening plant. An alternative program for Saturday is a trip to San Diego with luncheon at San Juan Capistrano. The United

States Naval establishment at San Diego and the San Diego water supply system will be visited on Sunday.

## CONNELLSVILLE BOYS KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS TRUCK

Justin C. Ash Meets Instant Death, Flore Prestia Fatally Hurt at Youngstown.

DIDN'T HEAR APPROACH

A grade crossing accident claimed two more victims Tuesday afternoon about 4:15 o'clock when Pennsylvania Train No. 1106, southbound on the Southwest Branch, struck a truck driven by Justin C. Ash, 15 years old, at Frost's Crossing, near Youngstown, while he was taking an order of candy to a store near Shady Grove. He was instantly killed, and a companion, Flore Prestia, 13 years old, was so badly injured that he died while being taken to Uniontown on the train. Both were Connelville youths.

Justin was a son of J. J. Ash, manager of the Tri-State Candy Company. While not regularly employed by the candy concern he did odd jobs after school hours and was delivering the candy order at the time. The Prestia boy boarded the truck to get the ride. Just how the accident occurred is not known. Ash was somewhat deaf in one ear and is believed to have not seen or heard the approach of the train. The truck was demolished by the force of the collision. Ash was badly mangled. He was dead when picked up. Both bodies were taken to the Johnson funeral parlors. Later they were brought here by Funeral Director W. A. McNamany. That of the Prestia boy was taken home. The body of Justin will be taken home Thursday afternoon.

For several hours after the accident happened the Prestia family was not certain if it was their son who had been killed. No one knew of his whereabouts. It was generally known on the streets he had been a victim before the parents were notified.

Both boys were very well known in the city and were close friends. Justin was a member of the sophomore class of the High School and had passed the examinations for entry into the junior class. Flore was in the junior high school.

Justin Ash was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Ash of 1214 Vine street, to which place they had just recently moved. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of the Immaculate Conception Church. In addition to his parents he is also survived by four brothers, John D., James, Paul and Lawrence at home; and four sisters, Mrs. Harold Smith of Uniontown; Marie, Elizabeth, Anna Sarah and Margaret, all at home.

The funeral service will be held Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the home and at 10 o'clock at the Immaculate Conception Church. Interment will be in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Flore Prestia was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Prestia. The father is a transfer man. The family lives at 323 McCormick avenue. He had been a student in the Parochial School but last year was enrolled at the Cameron School. In addition to his parents he is survived by five brothers, Ross of North Prospect street, Joseph, Felix and Carmine, and one sister, Eleanor, all at home.

The funeral services will be held Friday morning at the St. Rita's Italian Catholic Church in the West Side. The hour has not yet been announced. Interment will be in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Members of the Holy Name Society will assemble at the Parochial School Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock and so on the Ash residence to pay their respect to the memory of Justin and member for the repose of their fellow member in the society.

The members of the Youths' Society will perform a similar service tonight at the Prestia home, meeting at the Parochial Hall at 7:45.

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## Gain in Number Good Repair Cars

Class I railroads on May 22 had 331,012 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service. This was an increase of 11,306 compared with the number of such cars on May 14, at which time there were 319,706.

Surplus coal cars in good repair on May 22 totaled 170,333, an increase of 2,331 over the number reported on May 14, while surplus box cars totaled 138,579 or an increase of 11,321 within the same period.

## To Study Mining Methods Abroad

Arno C. Fieldner, superintendent, and Henry W. Brooks, fuel engineer, Pittsburgh Testing Station, Bureau of Mines, go abroad this week to study European progress in mining and metallurgy. The latter will represent the Bureau at the World Power Conference.

H. P. Greenwald, engineer at the Bruceton experimental mine, leaves next week for England to study the methods employed to prevent mine explosions by the use of rock dusting.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1936

## MEANING OF THE "KEYNOTE"

There was no pussy footing no evasion, no doubtfulness, no hesitating in the speech of Representative Theodore B. Burton, at the opening of the Republican National Convention. He called things by their right names and spoke with frankness and candor concerning the duty of all good citizens, not alone members of the Republican party.

That duty is to stand unitedly in the support of President Coolidge as leader in all matters of public policy, the carrying out of which is essential to maintaining the idea of a representative government and assuring its continuance. As such a leader President Coolidge has proven himself to be true and tried.

The responsibility of continuing that leadership, unimpaired by blows and "ordained elements" with Republicans who must preserve party solidarity and organization whose members must unite in close formation to do it to every foot.

These facts comprise groups consisting mainly of demagogues who have selfish political or sectional interests to serve instead of the country as a whole. They have been encouraged if not aided and abetted by the scoundrel mongers in and out of Congress who seek to scatter the flame of their own imaginations and hatreds.

That these factors have been able through combination to hamper the President and bring about the enactment of unwise legislation has resulted from the indifference of the voters whose lack of interest in the elections has made possible the election of unwholesome forces and individuals into our public life.

A well organized minority, said Mr. Burton, is often more powerful than that mere mass of persons whose participation is only aroused in times of grave emergency. To these causes are traceable the formation of blocs and the vehement assertion of individual or sectional interests.

It is admitted that some public officers have proven themselves recreant to the trust imposed in them. Some have been possessed of unwelcome motives and of selfish ambition which is not of service to the public and which is not in the public interest.

The great thing for the people here is President Coolidge. He is the source of his light and life. He is the one who has met every difficulty with the spirit of a victor and with the grace of a victor.

This is the reason that the people here are so loyal to him. He is the one who has met every difficulty with the spirit of a victor and with the grace of a victor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1936

## THE LIXX OBSERVANCE OF FLAG DAY

It is highly creditable to the men of this community who have taken the time to observe the anniversary of the formal adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national ensign.

By arranging a program appropriate to the occasion they are showing that patriotism still survives in Connellville and that as citizens they have realized the importance and value of a fitting observance of Flag Day.

While the exercises of tonight will be the public form of organization given to its celebration, the prize essay contest which envelopes with the award of prizes as a feature of the program, has a relation to the occasion which is deserving of consideration.

Through the observance of substantial prizes the students of the public and parochial schools have given a valuable time to a study of the history of the flag, its meaning and its significance and with a thoughtful care they have applied the knowledge thus gained to the preparation of essays on the subject. The results have been highly beneficial to all who have participated in the contest.

They have been inspired to great loyalty and devotion to the country of which the flag is the symbol. They will be better citizens and citizens because of the influence of their patriotic participation in the observance of Flag Day.

The flag is the symbol of the country and the source of its life. It is the one who has met every difficulty with the spirit of a victor and with the grace of a victor.

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## REDUCING THE NUMBER OF EXWELAND GUESTS

The Prison Board of Fayette County has made a wise decision with regard to the persons arrested for violation of the law of the county jail, after their arrest by railroad and other officers in different parts of the county, maintaining them in idleness and at the county's expense, has nothing to justify its continuance.

It causes overcrowding of the jail and does not tend to make Fayette County unpopular with the visiting country who have a natural or easily acquired aversion to work. Spending a few days in jail is merely making an incident in the lives of the knights of the road, relieving them of the necessity of making backdoor calls to provide for means of sustenance, and otherwise contributing to their creature comforts.

Requiring these gentlemen of leisure to perform some useful labor on the streets or highways during their stay here is a sort of punishment which has not been meted out to any of the county's undesirable element.

When this information is broadcasted among the element of the fraternity their indignation will be so great that they will not be so ready to make calls on the county for the purpose of being kept in idleness and at the county's expense.

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## THE SUN NEVER SETS ON OLD GLORY

The sun never sets on the stars and stripes. Every minute of the twenty-four hours, somewhere on our planet, the flag of Old Glory is flying in freedom.

It is the custom of the Army Navy and Marine Corps to raise the flag at sunrise and to lower it at sunset. In the hours after the soldiers have been called to the colors and the flag is raised, the colors are hoisted to the top of the flagpole.

At two o'clock and a half later the flag is lowered and the colors are hoisted to the top of the flagpole. The flag is then lowered and the colors are hoisted to the top of the flagpole.

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It is the custom of the Army Navy and Marine Corps to raise the flag at sunrise and to lower it at sunset. In the hours after the soldiers have been called to the colors and the flag is raised, the colors are hoisted to the top of the flagpole.

At two o'clock and a half later the flag is lowered and the colors are hoisted to the top of the flagpole. The flag is then lowered and the colors are hoisted to the top of the flagpole.

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# THE WEEKLY COURIER

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**FAYETTE COUNTY  
SCOUT COUNCIL  
IS ORGANIZED**

Julian F. Rosenbaum, Second  
Vice-President; J. R.  
Westreza, Treasurer.

FUND GOAL NOT REACHED

The organization of the I. V. E. Court of Honor was completed at a meeting held in the Inontown I. M. C. A. Hall last night which was attended by a large number of members.

several communist D J G Hem  
ington C Lind, resided  
The election permanent officers  
of the council resulted as follows  
W. L. Bishop, Uniontown pres;  
J. H. Dunn, Uniontown first

vice-president Julian F. Rosenbaum  
 Councilville second vice-president  
 Dr. Harry J. Bell Dawson third vice  
 president G. W. Greenwood Dunbar  
 fourth vice-president Dr. R. S. Mar  
 tin Star Junction fifth vice pres  
 ident J. I. Bowes Point Marion  
 sixth vice-resident A. B. Fleisher  
 Havetta City seventh vice-president

Reports from the different sections of the county showed that over \$11,000 has already been subscribed toward the quota of \$18,000. Uniontown is \$1,000 and Counellsville \$2,000 short of their respective goals.

Council members from Connie  
Hille present were John A. Sch  
baum, V. O. Acran, H. I. S. Co  
A. E. Dennis, J. A. M. Reist, A. B  
Norison Jr. and W. P. Schenck.  
Plans are being considered by  
means of which Council will be able  
over the top and thus avoid the fu  
milation of being the only town  
the county to fall down on the job.  
It is expected at announcement of  
these plans can be made very short  
ly.

Chairman Julian F. Rosenbaum reminds friends of the Scouts that he still gave opportunity to contribute a contribution to the fund via mail or check directly to the Treasurer.

e J Raymond Mestralot Mr Ros  
nbaum also calls attention to the  
fact that descriptions already made  
and others to be made cover a two  
year period This is done for the  
purpose of avoiding the necessity of  
putting on a campaign every year

**Local Young Man  
Graduated From  
U. of P. School**

James Brown, Counselor, the young man was graduated from the school of business administration of the University of Pittsburgh Wednesday. He will enter the law school in the fall.

Milton Goldstone of Pittsburgh who is well known in Conneville received the bachelor of science degree at the second honor.

Paul C. Saunders, former teacher in the Connellsville High School was one of two upon whom the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred. Mr. Saunders is now located in Waynesburg.

**Newcomer Honey.**  
Miss Mary J. Newcomer, daughter of William C. Newcomer of Dover and Jesse Hane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hane of Lincolnton, were married Monday at the courthouse in Union town. They will reside at Brownsboro where the bridegroom is employed as a painter.

## Safe Course

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e for your protection.

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emergency comes you will be ready  
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